proposed for *Tralia* (*Alexia?*) *minuscula* Dall (Proc. Davenport Acad. Nat. Sci, V, 1887, p. 69) = *Auricula?* (*Microtralia*) *minuscula* Dall (Bull. Mus. Comp. Zool. XXV, No. 9, 1884, p. 117). *T. minuscula* appears to be specifically identical with *Leuconia occidentalis* Pfr. (Mal. Bl. 1854, p. 155; Mon. Auric., p. 157), which we have from numerous places in Cuba and Florida.

There is a subgeneric name, *Palaeoleuca* Wenz, 1922, for the Paleocene species *Leuconia remiensis* Boissy.

If *Leuconia* has to be given up, probably the best course would be to recognize *Microtralia* (type *minuscula* = *occidentalis*) as a genus, with *Palaeoleuca* (type *remiensis*) and *Leucopepla* (type *bidentata*) as subgenera, if the latter is considered sufficiently different. *Leuconopsis* Hutton (type *L. obsoleta* Hutt.) is clearly a distinct genus.

Melampus bidentatus Say. In this connection it may be mentioned that Say's name for this common East Coast species is not preoccupied so far as I have been able to learn, and therefore need not be replaced by *M. corneus* or *M. lineatus* as many authors have done.

Acmea and Truncatella. It is to be regretted that Lieut.-Col. Peile in his list of Bermudan mollusks has used the name *Acmea* in place of *Truncatella*. I have pointed out in Nautilus, XL, p. 32, that such usage is inadmissible.

THREE NEW VARIETIES OF CYPRAEA

BY DR. PHIL. F. A. SCHILDER (BERLIN, GERMANY)

Cypraea neglecta, Sow., var. reductesignata, nov.

Shell very cylindrical, covered with pure white enamel through which the greyish-blue zones characteristic of the *C. hirundo* group can be seen; they appear bluish-purple, encircled with reddish-purple, and they are much reduced. There is only a narrow line surrounding the spire. A larger spot in the middle of the back, truncated towards the posterior, but sending out three triangular projections towards the anterior; and a

small triangular spot behind the anterior extremity; there are no brownish specks on the back nor square dark spots (usually to be found in *C. neglecta*) on the columellar side. Sides white with few minute chestnut specks which lie over the white callus; extremities with similar larger spots except posteriorly on the left side. Teeth thin and long, interstices very broad; the posterior columellar teeth cross the base about its middle; columellar teeth 13, on the outer lip 18. Length 16.25, breadth 8.75 mm.

One specimen: patria?

This striking variety is characterized by reduction of the bluish markings seen in *C. hirundo* L. and its allies, though in the same pattern; moreover it is suffused with white enamel.

CYPRAEA TURDUS, Lam. var. (subsp.?) DISTINGUENDA, nov.

Shell elongated pyriform, sides not thickened, extremities produced, the posterior one slightly curved up; aperture scarcely enlarged anteriorly, columellar teeth finer, closer and more numerous than in typical *C. turdus* Lam.

Red Sea: Abajil (1 specimen, Mus. Vienna, Austria); Ghuleifaka (1 specimen, Mus. Vienna, Austria); "Red Sea" (2 specimens, coll. mea).

This variety must not be confounded with var. *pyriformis* Sow. (1870, Thes. Conch., p. 37, fig. 284). *C. turdus* and both varieties can be distinguished as follows:

	turdus:	*pyriformis:*	*distinguenda:*
shape (dorsal view):	egg-shaped or shortened deltoidal, attenuated in the anterior half	almost rectangular, abruptly attenuated in the anterior fifth	elongated deltoidal, slowly attenuated in the anterior half
sides:	thickened	not thickened	not thickened
extremities:	blunt	blunt	pointed
posterior extremity:	not curved up, thickly melting into the back	not curved up, melting into the back	curved towards the back, peculiarly separable from it
aperture anteriorly:	less enlarged	much enlarged	almost not enlarged
outer lip in its anterior half:	rather bent outward	extremely bent outward	quite straight

outer lip posteriorly :	less prominent	less prominent	more prominent
inner lip posteriorly :	less attenuated	less attenuated	more attenuated
columellar teeth :	coarse, distant, 12–16 (see Hidalgo 1907)	coarse, distant	very fine, close and numerous (especially anteriorly), 17–21
interstice between the 1st and 2nd columellar tooth :	less large	large	very large

The distinctive characters between *turdus* and *distinguenda* are comparable to those between *C. tigris* Linn. and *C. vinosa* Gmel.; but *distinguenda* has the spire quite concealed. I have seen many hundred *turdus*, also intermediate specimens between *turdus* and *pyriformis* but no one between *turdus* and *distinguenda*.

All specimens of the new variety have the radial reddish-brown striae on the extremities more conspicuous than in *turdus* proper. There are two color varieties:

1. Back bluish-grey (Red Sea) or bluish-green (Ghuleifaka) with yellowish spots of rather equal size, sides white, suffused with rather pale rose color, with few pale orange spots shining through.

2. Back pale orange (Red Sea) or flesh color (Abajil), with many small spots and few larger ones, all only a little darker shadowed; sides much paler with dark reddish spots.

Cypraea gangranosa, Dill., var. amoena, nov.

Shell suffused with very brilliant white enamel through which the usual markings shine only in the middle of the back; the whitish spots are mostly ocellated, with pale greenish-blue points, the larger ones also surrounded with brownish rings, the interstices are pale greenish gray; dorsal line milky white, only on its deeply impressed transverse ends, dark reddish chestnut; sides, extremities and base unspotted, milky white.

One specimen: China Sea (coll. mea).

With regard to its size, shape and markings this shell recalls Sowerby's fig. 232 in Thes. Conch. (1870); but the white

enamel over the back is quite peculiar. Comparable to this, is the variety of *C. neglecta* Sow., described above. The extreme ends of the dorsal line are the only parts of the shell not white enameled and therefore vividly colored.

NOTES ON SOME SPECIES OF CYPRAEA

BY H. C. HIGGINS

We who would keep our shell collections as nearly up to date as possible, rewrite our labels as the rival systematists display their naming energy and question how much longer it will continue. Occasionally we change a label almost with a feeling of sadness as we relegate to the past some such familiar name as *Cypraea pantherina* Sol. and substitute for it *Cypraea vinosa* Gmel. It seems almost like parting with an old friend.

Attention was called to the need of change of name of another well-known shell, *Cypraea umbilicata* Sowb. in May, 1922, by J. H. Gatliff of Melbourne in a paper entitled "Additions to and Alterations in the Catalogue of Victorian Marine Mollusca" read before and published by the Royal Society of Victoria. The change has probably been made by few American collectors, perhaps from the fact that no American publication has made reference to the change, as far as I am aware. However, I am satisfied that Mr. Gatliff is right and that the change should be accepted. He calls attention that Mr. Iredale has proved that the name *C. umbilicata* is preoccupied by Dillwyn. He refers to an article by Iredale, Pro. Malacological Soc., London, Vol. 12, 1916, page 93, in which he says: "Dillwyn in his Index Hist. Conch. List, 1823, p. 32, gives a note identifying List. fig. 12, thus: 'This shell has been arranged as a variety of *Cypraea pyrum*, and as a separate species in Solander's MS. with the name *Cypraea umbilicata;* it has the teeth of a saffron color, and in *Cypraea pyrum* they are whitish.'" This quotation validates *Cypraea umbilicata* as of Dillwyn and invalidates *Cypraea umbilicata* of Sowerby, 1825.

As a new name had to be found for *C. umbilicata* Sowb. the